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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881. NUMBER 49.

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DR. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

No. 512 St. Andrew St.

NO TIME FOR HATING.

Begone with feud! away with strife;
Our human hearts unmating!
Let us be friends again! This life
Is all too short for hating!
So dull the day, so dim the way,
So rough the road we're faring—
Far better weal with faithful friend,
Than stalk alone uncaring!

The barren fig, the withered vine,
Are types of selfish living;
But souls that give, like thine and mine,
Renew their life by giving.
While cypress waves o'er early graves,
On all the way we're going,
Far better plant, where seed is scant,
Than tread on fruit that's growing

Away with scorn! Since die we must
And rest on one low pillow;
There are no rivals in the dust—
No foes beneath the willow.
So dry the bowers, so few the flowers,
Our earthly way discloses,
Far better stoop where daisies droop
Than tramp o'er broken roses!

Of what are all the joys we hold
Compared to joys above us!
And what are rank, and power and gold,
Compared to hearts that love us?
So fleet our years, so full of tears,
So closely death is waiting;
God gives us space for loving grace,
But leaves no time for hating.

A. J. H. Duganne.

THE BASIS OF SOCIETY.

Equality in citizonship does not guarantee equality in social intercourse. Though they be twin brothers, they are distinct in fact, in theory, and in practice. The one is political equality and the other is social equality. The one is a legal and constitutional pledge of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the other is mere fellowship in the enjoyment of that happiness, based on mutual consent. The one rests on penal law, the other rests on mental and psychological affinity. The one is a necessary and absolute requisition of government; the other is an *ad libitum* exercise of taste and congeniality.

Unless these distinctions be observed, social antagonism is inevitable. So, before we begin any suit under the Civil Rights law, we should be sure of not confounding social and political equality and the rights and privileges that grow out of them respectively. The term society, in its more comprehensive sense, includes the entire body politic, the whole people, without any regard to the personal inequality, degrees of development, and wide difference in the sentiments and tastes of the individual members of the States, but the social life, demanding special qualification for its enjoyment, is withing this aggregation. It is an *imperium in imperio*, and wholly voluntary in its functions.

The inalienable rights of the colored people of the United States, of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, have been secured by proper amendments to the Constitution, but the are yet socially degraded. This is something that legislation cannot reach. God has ordained that the black man, like the white man, shall live by the sweet of his face, and no human edict can change or nullify that divine decree. But all men have similar aspirations for social enjoyment. The intensity of such aspiration is graded by culture. All men are, and of right ought to be, free to rise, by proper acquisitions, to the highest social enjoyment. Whoever neglects the means must blame himself and no another if he fails to get recognition in the higher walks of social life. His failure must result from a lack of those acquirements that constitute the basis of society—brain, wealth, and godliness—practical justice, doing unto others as he would have others do unto him.

When the colored people of the United States shall have such intellectual, moral and material wealth as the white people have; when they shall possess the same basis of society, then they may expect a recognition of which they are now denied. However much we may differ respecting the *cause* of the denial, the denial is a stubborn fact.

Color is not the real cause; it merely serves as an unmistakable mark of identification with a race that is proscribed, and generally ostracised; for if color is the real cause, then the Negro is doomed and socially damned: for he cannot change his skin any more than the leopard can his spots. This is not the cause. Social distinction is based on acquisition and independence. It is never questioned that like causes produce like effects. Then just what gives the white man social distinction, will give the black man social distinction. These are truths. But these truths pre-suppose that the *black race*, as the white race, is able to defend itself, and will defend itself, against international insult offered to its color. Independence, then, is one of the necessary foundations of society. This obtains in government. The development is a logical series of sequences. Inalienable rights are original, God-given manhood rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. These governments are the peers of each other, and maintain their independence by their respective arms and diplomatic treaties. Each has its own domestic, social and political institutions, and develops its own social life, which, by international law, based on recognized equalities, partakes of a cosmopolitan character.

Then how must it be with a people without a government of recognized independence? The black man knows too well by sad experience.

But though a people suffer by reason of oppression, or goading proscription and social ostracism, if they have the means of freedom within their reach, as the black man has, they may hope and labor industriously for the acquisition of these means. Situated as we are, we need first, brain power; then money power and soul power. All these must be sanctified, consecrated and made subservient to God as our father and to man as our brother.

We must thoroughly educate our children. We must maintain family purity, and family government, and make our own colored society as good in quality as any other people's. We must work and save; live soberly and piously to the end that we may acquire wealth as a people. That is the power of the Jews. Their wealth is the greatest protection they have to their social recognition. We must make our farms produce all they are capable of producing under the best cultivation, and then *consume* as little as possible without being stingy to personal comfort. We must maintain our churches and such public institutions and enterprises as other people find it necessary to sustain for their social good. We must make our own society, pro cried as it is, just as cultured, refined, tasteful, good and *desirable* as the other man's, to a recognition in which we may aspire. We must so build up, intellectually, morally and financially, as that it will be no elevation for us to go into the other man's house and take a social cup of tea, nor a condescention on his part for him to come into our house and do the same. In acquirements we must equal him in kind, quantity and quality.—National Monitor.

LAST DYING WORDS.

HOW SOME FAMOUS PEOPLE MET THEIR FATE.

"Help me!" are melancholy words, uttered by the man whose will a moment before was a paramount in the largest empire on earth, and to whom more than 85,000,000 of fellow-creatures were in subjection. Yet these were, we are told, the last words of the emperor, after the fatal bomb had done the work designated for it, on the banks of the Catherine canal. What words were last spoken by men who died in the field, or on the scaffold, or in bed, Many such we doubtless owe to the zeal of friends anxious for the final utterance to be in accord with the character of the deceased. Even when, however, the last words are beyond question authentic, they must not be estimated at too high a rate. The Sir Thomas More or the Madame Roland who perishes on the scaffold; the Mirabeau or the Goethe who dies in his bed; even the Sir Phillip Sydney or the Sir Thomas Picton who is killed in battle, meets fate with some degree of preparedness. Although nobody has served apprenticeship to dying, those named cannot be said to have reached their end unexpectedly. In the case of those to whom death comes in the shape of an assassin there is, on the contrary, an element of surprise which gives to the last words, often uttered in a stupefied and unconscious state, peculiar interest.

The cry for help of the dead emperor was a cry natural and not surprising. It proved kindred between an autocrat and the humblest peasant in Russia. There have, however been men in ancient and modern times whose last words in similar circumstances have shown the character of the speaker with as much distinctness as any of the acts of their lives. That Brutus was among the conspirators against his life, was the cardinal consideration with Cæsar when a senate drew their daggers against him. It is said that after Casca had stabbed him in the neck the greatest of the ancients nobly resisted. When Cassius, with furious rage, wounded him in the head, he still continued to struggle. But when he saw Brutus am a dagger at his heart, the hero ceased to contend with his assassins. "And thou, Brutus!" he muttered, as he covered his face, and fell. Have not these last words indescribable pathos for all time? The concern of the man who through life had been true to friends was not that he was to die, but that one of his friends should participate in his murder. Cicero, when, after the formation of the second triumvirate, and the triumph of their party, he found his name on the bloody list of proscription, did not show, nor could he be expected to show, that firmness in face of death which a man of war from youth, such as Cæsar, is expected to possess. At first he meant to kill himself in the house of Octavianus; but his courage failed him. He was not made of such stuff as his contemporary Cato, who fell on his sword; and, who, when his friends, taking advantage of his fainting, replaced the intestines that had fallen out, and sewed up the wound, tore them open on coming to himself. He fled. Still in the final crisis, he comported himself with dignity. When the assassins rushed at the litter in which he was being carried, he stretched out his neck and exclaimed "Strike," with more eloquence than he had ever before exhibited, and received the fatal stroke without shrinking.

In all history, modern as well as ancient, profane as well as sacred, innumerable instances are found of men who have exhibited what the first Napoleon called "two o'clock in the morning courage" in the presence of the assassin. On the evening of that December day, in 1170, when the conntiers of Henri II, arrived at Canterbury, and found Thomas a'Becket at vespers in the cathedral, the prelate's last words were in keeping with his life. As the assassins advanced towards him with their drawn swords he exclaimed that he died for the cause of God, and in defence of the rights of the church; and, he added, "I charge you, in the name of the Almighty to do no hurt to any other here, for none have any concern in the late transactions." Perhaps the most noble last words ever spoken were those uttered by William the silent, the founder of Dutch liberty. Unliked Counts Egmond and Hoorn, he escaped the scaffold and perished by the hand of a mean assassin. When Balthazar Gerard, after having obtained an introduction, on the plea of being a messenger of mercy, suddenly turned and shot the prince with a pistol loaded with three bullets, William fell, ejaculating, "My God! have mercy upon me and Thy poor people!" Taken by surprise and sent to his reckoning without warning, his concern was yet with the country to which his life had been devoted and whose liberty he had secured, and when it had to be left to the care of others, his thought was of his country, and "my God! have mercy upon me and Thy poor people" were the very words that have been expected from the greatest benefactor who, when the prince made a progress through Holland and Friesland, was received by the peasants as "Father William."—London Globe.

JOURNALISM OF TO-DAY. — Telegraphy, fast mails, the march of education and thirst for knowledge have built up the press, a modern institution, profession and craft in one, which over shadows the small strifes of place-hunters, because it typifies the people. The journalism of to-day offers within its own limits all possible opportunities for advancement, all proper incentives to ambition, all worthy rewards to those who deserve them. It embraces in its ranks—thanks perhaps to the absence of protection for the other forms of American literary industry—the best heads, the clearest minds and the most facile pens in the land. As an instructor and mentor it has dwarfed the school-room, the pulpit and the rostrum.—Utica Observer.

INGERSOLL.

There is, of course, little likelihood that Mr. Garfield will give Bob Ingersoll any place within his gift. He would not mind meeting Bob in the kitchen, or doing him a good turn, as something deserved for good turns done; but he will never bear the clamors of the orthodox and the calm disapproval of those who care nothing for strict orthodoxy and a great deal for common sense and decency, and respect established truths and principles. Many a man who cannot go with the pulpit in their method of reaching and sustaining conclusions, or in acceptance of all their conclusions, yet condemns the insane iconoclasm of a man who swears there are no conclusions. Ingersoll does not from any standpoint or for any reason deserve the recognition his appointment would be. An American David Hume, if there were one, could be appointed to office without the sanction of his opinions which would now be implied in Ingersoll's appointment.

Mr. Ingersoll is simply a brilliant, shallow, epigrammatic, ribald, for whose existence there is no reason. For the negative work of Voltaire there was a necessity; for the negative philosophy of Hume there was a place, but for Ingersoll's shallow rehash of Voltaire-Paineism—which only appear fresh and original to the shallow and ignorant—there is no more necessity than there is for chimney sweeps at the equator. As a nihilist he goes beyond Voltaire, without his freshness, originality and genius. He is the devil's own apt earthly representation of pure negation. In the economy of things the principle called devil has a useful mission and a place, and must have incarnation now and then in the Voltaires and their like, but if there is any use for Ingersoll at this time it can only be to remind rebuilders that there was a tearing down era and may be again. The services of the devil do not appear to be specially required just now.

Mr. Ingersoll denies every thing, connected with one vast field of human development. The most illogical feature of his negative labor is that he seats himself on the mound built by ages of human progress to deny its existence, forsooth, from a seat on the apex to remove it. Being a man and living in the nineteenth century, he cannot escape a position on that structure which underlies civilization and progress, and he swears it is all delusion and deny its very existence and sets himself to remove it. He has seated himself on the end of the limb to saw 'twixt himself and the tree. It is an amusing part of his raving diatribes against all that is and ever was of thought and systems of thought and sentiment, formed upon the relations between man and an omnipotent, omnipotent, omniscient, and all good first cause, that a careful reader can see that he is unconsciously and against his will compelled to accept as a whole and *sub modo* that which he denies in every part and as to every particular. In that respect he is not unlike other and greater men of the negative stamp, for none can live and escape it more than one can live and avoid the atmosphere; but the circumstantiality, minuteness and particularity with which he denies every part, contrasts ridiculously with his enforced acceptance of the whole at least in a certain manner.—National Republican.

A FABLE.

THE FOX'S ADVICE TO THE HARE.

One day a Fox discovered a fine chance to capture a pullet for his dinner, the only drawback being the fact that the Farmer had set a trap just in the path which any depredator must travel. In this emergency the hungry Reynard hunted around until he found a Hare, and after a few remarks on the state of the weather, the scramble for office, the Whittaker investigation, and the Turkish question, he said:

"I was just thinking, as I overtook you, what impudence some folks have."

"How?"

"Why, I met Miss Pullet a short time since, and she boasted of being able to outrun you."

"The brassy creature!" exclaimed the Hare. "Why, I can run as fast as she can fly!"

"Certainly you can, but she's doing you great injury among your friends by her stories. If I were you I'd see her and warn her that this thing must stop."

"I'll do it! I was built for speed, and everybody knows it, and I won't have no Pullet boasting that she can outrun me. Come along and show me where she is."

"Well, I'll go as a special favor to you, of course," humbly replied the Fox, "and to show Miss Pullet what the Foxes think of the Hares, I will let you take the lead and follow in your footsteps."

As they neared the coop the Hare began to arrange a little speech of greeting, but he soon had other fish to fry. He walked into the trap with eyes wide open, and ere he had recovered from the shock the Fox had secured his dinner.

"Say! Say! I'm caught!" yelled the Hare as he struggled with the trap.

"So I observe," was the reply.

"And what is your advice?"

"To get away as soon as you can!"

MORAL.

Every neighborhood scandal has three lies to one truth. No person becomes a tale-bearer except to forward some scheme of his own. When a fox is anxious to preserve the reputation of a hare, let the hare look out.

SLEEP.

There is no fact mor clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers; this is insanity. Thus it is that in early English history persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping always died raving maniacs; thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three:

Those who think most, who do most brain work, required most sleep.

That time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate.

Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all who are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake of themselves, and within a fortnight nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule, and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great nature will never fail to write it out to the observer, under the regulations just given.

WHY HE PERCOLATED.

When Henry Longfellow Townsend put in an appearance things looked decidedly against him. His clothing was torn and covered with mud, his hair was full of straw, his boots were tied on, and he had the air of a man way down at the foot of the hill. His Honor gave him a good looking over, and then said:

"The charge against you is vagrancy."

"What's dat?"

"Having no home, no friends, no wealth—wandering around without employment—beating the public out of your bread and butter."

"Kin I defend myself, sah?"

"Yes."

"Kin I make a speech?"

"Yes."

Henry removed his ragged old coat and laid it carefully on the floor, drew his belt a notch tighter, and then waved his right arm in the air and began:

"Why do I percolate?"

There was a dead silence as he slowly looked around the room.

"Did Gawge Washton allus have an ax or saw in his hand when he met the perleece? Did Napoleon feel obliged to take his meals at any place? Did Julius Cæsar allus sleep in the same bed? Did Henry Clay allus walk arou' with his Sunday clothes on? Did Dan'l Webster allus have money in his pocket?"

He looked at His Honor for an answer, and the Court room was so still that one could hear a pin drop.

"Why do I percolate?" demanded the prisoner at last.

"I don't know, replied the Court. "At first glance I took you for a vagrant, but that speech convinced me that I was wrong. I shall suspend sentence and let you go, and I presume you will have the sagacity not to come back here on the same charge. You can now percolate out doors."—Detroit Free Press.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The confirmation of Judge Robinson, as collector of the Port of New York, was enthusiastically received at New York.

Just before going to press we were agreeably surprised with the announcement of Senator Bruce's appointment in connection with the Treasury. Let Gov. Pinchback's be the next.

Sennator Kellogg has our sincere thanks for the Memorial Address on the life and character of John E Leonard, late Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District of this State, and other valuable public records.

Congressman C. B. Darrell was in town during the week, in company with Judge Beattie. It is pleasant to see the harmonious cooperation of these two stalwarts of the third District, which insure future success.

The editor and proprietor has again taken a trip to the North and West on a tour of general observation, during his absence we shall assume charge as editor and business manager assisted by our friend J. B. Gaudet, and W. S. Wilson, who will continue to be the Local editor. All communications in connection with the paper must be addressed to H. C. C. Astwood. 392 Bienville street, New Orleans La., until further notice.

The appointment by the President of Hon. Fred. Douglass to the Office of Recorder of Deeds and Mortgages for the District of Columbia and the prompt action of the Senate by his immediate confirmation is a graceful tribute to our people. Mr. Douglass is one of the leading men of the Nation irrespective of color, and an ornament to his race. We accept this as a mark of courtesy. We will now await with anxious expectation the recognition of other men of National Reputation such as Gov. Pinchback, Senator Bruce, Ex-Congressman Elliot, and others, which we trust will be forth coming at an early day.

GRANT IN MEXICO.—We take no stock in the rumor that his projected conquest of Mexico is to be followed by the hoisting of Jay Gould's standard upon the halls of the Montezumas.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

This was the motto of General Garfield at the Chicago Convention in his great and effective speech which poured oil upon the troubled waters, when the turbulent waves of dissentions had almost wrecked the grand old party, and we had peace. A peace which brought about his triumphant election in November last.

The echo of Senator Conkling's voice in concert with Gen. Grant's, which routed the followers of Hancock all along the line, bringing to the Democrary an overwhelming defeat is scarcely hushed, and the laudations of the republican press for their eminent services are yet heard in the land. Scarcely has three months elapsed since the inauguration of Gen. Garfield; his splendid and manly message, which indicated a successful administration and probably a second term, is just being circulated by the Senate, and we are again confronted by a cloud darker than any other which ever appeared upon the horizon of republican politics. At this juncture we echo President Garfield's words "let us have peace." It is true that many of our contemporaries are ready to hurl abuse at the great New York Senator, and impugn his motives, but they should remember that he is a consistent republican, whose services in the past has done much for our party, and may be needed in the future. If we were democrats we could join in this wholesale denunciation, but as we are republicans we cannot. We fear that our democratic friends are not sincere in their professed friendship toward the President. We remember well but a few months ago they refused to make even an honest and malny canvass against him; but stooped to the lowest depths of billingsgate to hurl against his fair name unjust and untruthful epithets, whilst the New York Senator stood in the breach and contributed 35 electoral votes to the pyramid of success. Whilst we are the friends of the administration, we are not willing to join our hands in throwing fire in the camp, but will await the cool and mature judgment of the friends of both sides.

Gen. Garfield is a great and good man, Senator Conkling is a great and good man, and holds within his grasp the pivotal State of the Nation, which render the surroundings appalling to all consistent republicans. An irreparable breach between these two great men may wreck forever the destinies of the great party of liberty and progress. We have men like Senator Sherman, whose ability has saved the country from financial ruin; we have his worthy successor, Secretary Windom, we have Senators Logan, Cameron, Kellogg, Hale, Edmonds, Hoar, Dawes, and other brilliant lights whose councils have often prevailed in moments of danger, let us delegate to them the power to bring about a truce and if possible a happy understanding before we begin our selfish defamations. We think the Executive can have little respect for those who will at this juncture, guided by selfish motives attempt to widen a breach which may yet be closed. Let the democrats rejoice over a prospective victory in 1884, but let republicans do all in their power to close up the ranks, to meet the common enemy upon the battle field, and before many days hence, we trust that President Garfield and Senator Conkling, will have no just cause to be further estranged from each other, and that peace and prosperity will be perched upon the republican banner.

Profesor Hazel's Lectures on Africa, with his beautiful Panorama exhibitions are brim full of interests and instructions. Those who are desirous to be informed relative to the "Dark Continent" which seem destined to become one of the greates countries in existance should not fail to attend his lectures.

Prof. Hazel is a native born African and a highly cultured gentleman.

We are indepted to Senator B. F. Jonas, for valuable public documents.

"TAKING A BACK TRACK."

We had occasion recently to reply to some ill advised "comments" of the *Progressive American*, upon what it deemed the "untenable position" of this journal relative to the "claim" of the colored people to a portfolio in the Cabinet.

As we had so glaringly exposed the fallacy of the *American's* doctrine in this connection, we had naturally supposed that it would readily realize its precarious predicament and gracefully bow to the inevitable verdict of condemnation so palpably manifest to its own conscience by the race it ostensibly claims to represent, but, like the boy bent on having the "last lick," it refuses resignation to its fate, and in a quasi apologetical editorial for its ill-timed and unprovoked insinuatory allusions regarding the supposed attitude of the editor in chief and proprietor of the LOUISIANIAN, Gov. Pinchback on the subject, comes back at us again.

Its article which bears evidence of having been written under difficult and embarrassing circumstances reveals the fact that it shrewdly took up our's, read, studied and digested it, in the eager hope of finding some loop-hole of escape from our scorching indictment and cross interrogatories, but the only particle its searching microscopic eye could behold was "a newly fledged writer" who "would create the impression that we did so charge him" (Gov. Pinchback) when "we did not,—and said we did not." Did not charge him with what? The *crime* (?) of having entertained the sentiment and "so strenuously advocated the claim of the colored people to a Cabinet position" of course! Well, so much to the discredit of the *American* that it did not so charge him, for this has certainly been the sequel of his great popularity, influence and success as a political leader among his people. No man in the South to-day stands higher with the black race who form nineteen twentieth of the Republican party here as a republican leader, than P. B. S. Pinchback, and why? because of his fidelity to their very interest, his bold, fearless and "strenuous" advocacy of their rights, his great pluck and ability to meet and cope with the cultivated Anglo-American citizen on the rostrum, in the Legislative Halls, or in any other position to which he may be called where the welfare of the Negro is involved. The *American* kicked like a mule against being "so effectually sat down upon" by the LOUISIANIAN, and endeavored to disprove the statement we made to the effect that we did not remember the LOUISIANIAN ever having *demanded* anything at the hands of the President, by saying, "but we do remember it," and proceeding, it says. "In fact, this new writer is now,—evidently without knowing it,—doing the same thing." Now it attempts to prove this by surreptitiously interjecting a word used in its own "comments" which we had quoted and in a cheeky manner emphasized and flurished it as the basis of our *crime!* Hear it. "Had the *American* taken the grounds, also, that a Cabinet position was *due* to the colored people! etc. While we do not object to the term, and all it implies, we did not use the word "due" in an original sense in our whole article, and as an attorney, the *American* would be instantly ruled out of Court for attempting to deceive the presiding Judge! In its capacity as an organ and instructor of the people we hold its attempted deception of its constituents in this instant, trivial as it may seem, is even more dishonorable. A little further. "This is a re-statement of the LOUISIANIAN'S old position, and we find no fault with it for taking such position, though we differed with it!" A fatal admission this is, both to the correctness of our "position," and the consistency of our course! The *American* find no fault with us *now!* why? Because it has discovered that we were right in "having joined in the *recommandation* and advocacy of the claim of the colored people to a Cabinet position." Though unintendedly, perhaps, this, coming as it does from the *American* itself, is the best possible corroborative evidence that could be produced in proof of its knowledge of the adroitness of the principles annunciated by us. It establishes the fact also, that the status of the LOUISIANIAN is never disturbed, "this new writer" to the contrary notwithstanding. The *American* finally wound up thus:

"But that in the LOUISIANIAN we did criticise was, it having taken the grounds that a place in the Cabinet was *due* the colored people; had no fault to find when they did not recievo that which was *due* them; and since the new editor has taken it upon himself to defend Mr. Pinchback from our charges,—when we made no charges, and, therefore, "needs no defence,"—let him clear up this point."

The *American* astutely dropped its former word "demanded" which we had repudiated, and in order no doubt, to make us appear as ridiculous as itself, substituted another,—"due"—interpolated as stated above, but to which we make no other objection than a spurious doctoring of our language to suit its purpose. We think however, we perceive what it is driving at in the foregoing paragraph, and will humor it by allowing it to think the point it desires us to "clear up" is founded upon perfectly legitimate grounds, we beg to ask the *American*, did it not have a choice among the eminent statesmen who contested before the Republican National Convention at Chicago for the presidential nomination of the party? When its candidate got defeated for the nomination as he most assuredly did, dit it not accept the situation and accorded its support to Gen. Garfield, the nominee of its party? Now, we repeat that the LOUISIANIAN did join in the recommendation and advocacy of the claim of the colored people to a Cabinet position, but the *American*, unremindful of its duty to its people "strenuously" opposed it. The President certainly could not have been expected to have held the make up of his Cabinet in abeyance until the ill-logical orthodoxy of the *American* could have been satisfactorily shown up. Hence, we again ask the question, should we get our ire up and secede because the *American* erred in judgment as regard its duty towards the race? If, from the American's stand point, the President was right in not appointing a colored man in his Cabinet, why does it stigmatize the act "an outrage of the most flagrant character?" Ah! consistency thou art a jewell, but thou dost not encircle the venerable brow of the *Progressive American!*

CONTINUATION OF OUR WASHINTON EDITORAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COCHRAN ART GALLERY.

The exterior of this building is very common place, having no display of architectual genius to attract the eye or to lend a charm to the beautiful scenes within. But entering within its walls the imagination is completely dazzalled. Literature and art of every age stands out in bold relief. The familiar faces of Ciscero, Demosthenes, Raphael, Michael Angelo. The Gods' and Godess' of Mythology, the great Senators of Rome, in fact every type of statuary and art of antiquity and modern genius was to be found here.

A number of students were busily employed with pencil and brush, imitating the genius of renowned artists of ancient and modern times. Visitors of almost every shade could be seen with their opera glasses inspecting the various paintings and statues: every one seemed marvellously interested in this laybarinth of science. The delegation inspected every departement and as there were some who were conversant with the history and biography of almost every presentation, we had for a time a real scientific discussion, and left the Cochran Art Gallery wiser if not better men. From thence we went to the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This is a large and spacious building but nothing to be compared with the State department, there seemed to be more bustle and business here than in any other departement we had visited. Individuals from every state in the Union were here with anxious faces, we need not say what caused so much anxiety. We had the good fortune to meet here our distinguished representative Hon. C. B. Darrell consequently we had no difficulty in reaching the dignatries. We were introduced to Secretary Windom, and as is characteristic with him he gave us a pleasant reception, and discussed the condition of affairs in the South with which Secretary Windom is fully acquainted. We might say to the curious that none of us tried to get an office save the important point achieved by Mr. Ladd in behalf of the assistant janitors of the Customhouse, nothing relative to office was mentioned. We only met one Louisianian at the Treasury Department seeking an office, and that was our friend Murrell from Madison, who had the unanimous indorsement of the Republican Senate, and of course Murrell succeeded in getting a place. Much has been said about the delegation going to Washington for nothing and returning with nothing. We will just state what kind of discretion the delegation had and leave it to our critics to decide whether we had the right kind or not.

Louisiana is the only Southern State which has any representation in Congress. Consequently our position was different from that of other Southern Republicans.

Our Senator and Congressman both being present, and a Cabinet officer with whom to consult, we did not intend riding over the heads of these representatives not even to satisfy the most ambitious office seeker in the State. We advised with our representatives and laid before them the condition and requirements of the party leaving it to their judgement to make such representation to the President as would secure the proper recognition to all parties in the State looking to harmony and prosperity, and we believe that Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall is sufficiently conversant with the situation to bring about the desired result. After seeing Mr. Upton assistant secretary, and the appointing clerk we were introduced by Congressman Darrall to the Commission of Internal Revenue Hon. Green B. Raun, we found him to be a courteous gentleman and very much interested in our section. We passed a pleasant time in the Commissioner's office and left for the Post Office Department. This building corresponds with that of the Treasury, having the appearance of a white marble front without any pretentions of architectual grandeur, it is spacious, abounding with narrow isles and small rooms, Secretary James not being in, we did not linger long here; after visiting the most important offices, we left for the

PATENT OFFICE

It is exactly the same modle of the Postal Department, but within, there are so many things to be seen that one becomes perfectly bewildered with the millions of novelties to be seen here, and it would be useless to describe the number of wonderful inventions. We gave our special attention to the Paraphamalia of Gen. Washington the Hero of Anglo-American liberty, and Columbia's first President. The uniform used by the Gen. is in a perfect state of preservation, carefully kept in a glass case. The sword, gun, and chest, with its utensils bears a striking contrast with those of modern times, but they were none the less effective. Many articles of household furniture of the General's was to be seen here, comprising pieces of table service, &c. After contempling for a time upon the interesting events that transpired in connection with General Washington's career, we turned our steps homeward anticipating a grand social treat at Talmage Hall, where a grand literary exhibition, concert, and military display would be given. We arrived at the hall about 8 o'clock in company with a young lady friend with whom we had the pleasure of associating as a teacher in the pine woods of Louisiana, where, by her deportment and interest in the education of our youth she left a lasting impression. The good people of Amite will ever hold in high estimation, Miss Davis, of whom they have never ceased to enquire. We met every member of the delegation at the Hall together with Gov. Pinchback who was one of the central figures of attraction, and our jocular friend J. Henri Burch; of course our friend Murrell was there. Immediately behind us sat our pleasant young friend Kennedy, looking the essence of happiness, and seemed to be lost in "Fields of Elysian" and well he might, for next to him sat one of the handsomest, and most accomplished ladies in Washington know in common parlance as the beautiful Miss Parks, this explains all—Vance could be seen smiling in the distance, while Dumont and Gla sat as stately as Judges. Ladd of course escorted some one whose name we could not learn, and Hill of Ouachita seemed lost in admiration of the military gentlemen. Don Cameron was next to the stage, well we won't tell what was the matter with Don, it is too serious, but never a word did he speak to the delegation that night. The exercises were varied. Music, reading, declamation and song Miss M. A. Jeffries and Miss A. Washington of New York, rendered delightful music on the piano, several gentlemen sung beautiful songs, whilst Capt. Fleetwood in his beautiful military costume and commanding address was applauded as he led the fair ones to and fro upon the stage. The accomplished Miss Lucy Moultin held the audience spell bound with her dramatic reading, and every one was pleased with Miss A. Mason's style and gestures as she rendered her piece of elocution, but the real sensation did not begin, until Capt. Fleetwood led forth a fine looking lady nothing assuming, who was announced as Mrs. Smallwood. She sung a solo, the first note caused breathless silence, and not a whisper could be heard in the immense throng. The marvellous rendition of this song, the expression, the volume, the sweetness of voice, and the perfect harmony in all the parts was so beautifully executed that it beggars description. When Mrs. Smallwood finished her song the audience was wild with delight, applause after applause continued until Mrs. Smallwood again appeared to the delight of everyone, and repeated the charm. We believe that this lady is the equal of any prima donna that has made her appearance up on a stage. All was not over yet, a young lady was brought forward and introduced as Miss Ella Summerville, tall, beautiful, and dignified, she stood there, while her intelligent gaze seemed to attract everyone. In sweet accents she announced the subject of her piece, "The Chime of the Bells." It fell like music upon the startled air, and aroused the deepest sentiment of every lover of literature, in her deep toned, and well cultivated voice wrung out verse by verse, the excitement became immense, when Miss Summerville concluded, the demonstration surpassed any thing I ever witnessed before. She was cheered so enthusiastically that she made her appearance again and recited "Evangeline." The excitement was greater than before. The reputation gained by Miss Summerville as an eloquntionist is highly appreciated by those who know her. We looked around and beheld Don standing in bewildered amazement; he next appeared upon the stage and was lost to our gaze. Capt. Fleetwood then ordered seats to be cleared, and preparations for military drill. We might add that the effect of Miss Summerville's recitations were so great, that the next day we had cause to go down the Avenue and spyed Ladd going in and out every book store along the walk, we overtook him and enquired whence this anxiety? He answered, I'm looking for the "Chime of the bells."

(Continued.)

Unpaid City Taxes, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, April 6, 1881,

TAXPAYERS INTERESTED ARE respectfully informed that interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 31 last is accumulating upon their unpaid bills for 1881. Under ordinance No. 6917, A. S., payment may be made on account, thereby saving interest on the sums paid.

B. T. WALSHE,
my14 Administrator of Finance.

SENATE.

Washington, May 16.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the following communication:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1881.

Sir:—Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the State of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the State?

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice-President.

This communication was received with great sensation, which was heightened when the Vice President laid the following before the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881.

To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice-President:

Sir:—I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate? With great respect, your obedient servant,
T. C. PLATT.

The able and zealous young Pastor of Union Chapel M. E. Church, in cooperation with his officials are making streanuous efforts to pay off the long standing liabilities of the church. They have issued the following circular, and subscription certificate,

This Church, which, when finished, promises to be one among the best and most commodious places of worship in this city, is, after the lapse of nearly nine years, still unfinished and open to the devastations of the changing seasons. For less than fifteen hundred dollars, ($1500) it can now be perfectly finished. We now come to you in the name of the Lord, to have you help finish this Temple, dedicated to the service of God.

Let the rich, from their abundance, and the poor, out of their poverty, contribute their free will offerings unto the Lord, who will donbly repay in time and in eternity.

Your servants, in Christ,

EDWARD DIXON,
HYPOLITE LAMARJOR,
COMADORE NELSON,
A. A. LACEY,
J. S CREKEE.
ALEX SCOTT.
A. E. P. ALBERT, Paster.
S. A. MASON, Secretary.
Trustees of Union Chapel.

This certifies that————the bearer, is authorized by the Board of Trustees, to solicit subscriptions to finish "UNION CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH," this Summer.

A. E. P. ALBERT,
Paster, and ex officio President of Board of Trustees.
S. A. MASON, Secretary.
May, 1881.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux. D. D. M; P. G. M., J. P. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville. Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankin, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. P., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Barasco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Deadunes, Chairman, N Orleans; P. W. G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Gohns, New Orleans; P. N. F.; D. Brown, Algiers; P. N F., Junius R. Lewis. Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M., McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans; P. G. M. Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F, Wm. Davis, Chairman. Thibodeaux; P N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Boeuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. P., J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman. P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

A prominent North Side minister on Sunday gave his congregation a very neat reprimand for their tardiness in reaching church. After the second hymn had been sung and the notices read, and the members still coming, he quietly remarked: "If church to-day had been an express train, several of the congregation would have been left."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

Representative Bivian Gardner, of Assumption parish is in the city.

Hon. M. S. Jackson, of St. Mary parish, was in the city during the week.

We are pleased to note the arrival of W. J. Zell, of East Carroll in the city.

We note with pleasure the arrival in the city of Hon. W. B. Smith, of St. Mary parish.

The game of base ball between the Dumonts and Bostons, on Sunday last at Algiers, was won by the Dumonts.

The Hartford B. A. will give a Picnic at Loeper's Park, June 13th, for the benefit of their relief fund.

Rev. Ned Martin of Tennessee, was in the city during the week, the guest of Mrs. Wade Hickman.

The Picnic given by the Lulu Social Club, at Oakland Riding Park, on Monday 16th, was an injoyable affair.

Charles A. Roxborough, the efficient deputy clerk of court, Iberville parish, left for his post of duty on Tuesday.

Miss Camile Mason is seriouly ill. She has been confined to her bed for the last month. This will be painful news to her many friends.

Young Men's Vidalia B. A. will give an intertainment at Oakland Riding Park, on Thursday June 9. A fine and delightful time is anticipated.

A peculiar episode took place in high life during the week in the vicinity of Canal street, and—We failed to ascertain particulars. We will furnish our readers with its detail in our next issue.

A certain prominent young lady was asked the other night at the wedding why marriages were so rare? Because, said she, we don't care to take care of our husbands, was the prompt reply. The young man bowed and took his leave.

Our affable young friend Duncan C. William, was on Wednesday last married to Miss Lucy Johnson, one of our most amiable and pleasing young lady of the 4th district. May their future lives be one of perpetual felicity, and constant prosperity.

Persuant to notice, the following gentlemen: Messrs. R. L. Desdunes, Oscar Bird, W. R. Boyd, Paul Trevigne Sr., P. Trevigne, Jr., J. R. Duverney, M. Duverney, P. Landry. Capt. Peter J seph, and J. G. Louis met last Saturday at the residence of R. L. Desdunes Esq., to organize a Literary and Debating Society. The highest anticipation of Mr. Desdunes in the nature of material with which to form this body was fully realized. Gentlemen of Varied attainments and culture were present, and took part in the organization. We wish the enterprise all the success compatible with the object in view.

The young men of St. Joseph's Benevolent Association may congratulate themselves upo the perfect success of the Picnic given on May 16th, at the Orange Grove Park. The ELITE of the 4th and 6th districts with their gaudy Picnic costumes graced the occasion with their presence, and made it a scene of unusual enchantments and beauty. Among the guests were many young girls who were on thier faces evidences of intelligence and beauty, seemingly just budding into womanhood. Their presence added much to the enjoyment of the epicureans. Their were many of the old familiar faces who unusually attend, conspicuously absence on Monday. Gave away we suppose to those who have seen lesser days. The young men have reason to feel proud of the intertainment which they so ably conducted Miss E. Taylor was the recipient of a good watch and chain.

A MARRIAGE THAT C LLED OUT THE RECHERCHE OF OUR SOCIETY.—Long before 8 o'clock, on Tuesday night May 17th, the central church was crowded with finest and most select audience that ever grace the sacred precinct of that beautiful sanctuary with their presence. At 8½ o'clock the groom, Mr. S. H. Alston, advanced to the foot of the altar, and received Miss Fannie V. Scott from her mother's hands. They then stood before the altar, and the marriage ceremony with all of its imposing solemnities, was performed by the Rev. W. S. Alexander, immediately after the ceremony was completed the happy pair, together with the bridal procession repaired to their new home; where the guests was bountifully supplied with all the delicacies epicurian love. The costume of the bride was exceedingly tasteful and handsome, being of white satin, elaborately and elegantly trimmed with spanish lace over her head was thown a filmy viel of tulle. Her dress was beautifully ornamented with graceful sprays of lilies of the Valley and in her hand a point lace fan which made her charming in the extreme. Each of the bridesmaids wore a dress of White Swiss tastefully and profusely trimmed with choice lace. Their feet like that of the bride were clad in white kid slippers. From her many friends rich and costly bridal gifts were sent as tokens of affection which her affable, and pleasing manners justly merited.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The se son is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

E. OFFNER

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174.....Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE. UTTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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—DEALER IN—

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—AND—

SILVERWARE.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels. Hair Cloth, Push, Bed Ticking and Springs. One Price Only.

SEEDS THAT SURPRISE!

THE FARMERS' "BONANZA."

Maxixe, a new vegetable from S. A., differing from anything ever grown here, delicious raw or cooked. Seed sent by mail 20 cts. a paper. Soya Bean of Japan, half bean half pea, said by chemists to be the richest human food known. Fine fodder plant, also. Seed, 15 cts. a paper. Cuban Queen Watermelon, just imported, largest variety ever grown in U. S., firm, luscious, crisp and sugary; best to keep or ship, 25 cts. a paper of 20 seeds, 6 papers for $1. Very scarce. Lor-of-Wood Muskmelon, largest known, 2 to 3 feet long—fine quality, early and prolific, 15 cts. a paper. Climax Tomato, richest flavor, early, prolific, solid—unequaled in every way, 15 cts. a paper. White Egyptian Corn (from the Nile), yields immensely in the South where other corn fails. Unequaled for table or stock, 20 cts. a paper, 75 cts. a pound. Teosinte, one plant feeds a cow two days; 10 to 12 ft. high. 15 cts. a paper. Cuzco Corn, grains 1 in. long, ¾ in. broad. Seed will bring fabulous prices, 15 cts. a paper. All the above sent for $1. 3 of each for $2. Address C. R. GILBERT & CO. Atlanta, Ga.

Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

ELEGANT JEWELRY CHEAP.

To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Jacket contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 35c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The 10c can be refunded at from $2 to $5.00.

The Royal Casket contains one superb amethyst ring, elegant coral brouch set in box, fancy necklace, coral sleeve buttons, engraved gold plate bracelets, rose scarf pin, gold plated lady's set, gold plate sleeve buttons, heavy gold plate studs, lovely cameo scarf pin, genuine Parisian diamond stud Maltese cross with P. diamond center, beautiful jet sleeve buttons, plated collar button, plated link watch chain, plain gold plate ring, bobby cameo ring, Maltese ear-rings with P. diamond settings, gents' full comb, amethyst set, lady's full plated set with white stone settings, jet and cameo scarf pin, eng. gold plate sleeve buttons. The whole of this magnificent collection sent secure by mail for $1, 2 for $1.70, 4 for $3. This lot can be retailed easily at from $5 to $10. Address, N. Y. JEWELRY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTA GLOBE says: "This company is perfectly reliable, and the amount they give for your money is astounding."

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,...Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gandet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W M.
Isidore Rieras.....S W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.

Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

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Meets Baton Rouge, La.

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Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
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Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
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Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
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Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and frandulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING

CLASS F.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....20,000

One Prize to every nine tickets.

1,279 Prizes, all amounting to

$22,500.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $10 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
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10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximations of $200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $100,000 prize, are	$20,000
100	Approximations of $100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $50,000 prize, are	10,000
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1,279	Prizes, amounting to	$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TEN DOLLAR Drawing of June 14, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-3-1y

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where in lignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall unstintingly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE 644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes of barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanations and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of local matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. D. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
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Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
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Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-1

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 313½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminenly a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
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Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United State or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

86th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1 60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY $10.00,

IN NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LOCKS DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1·15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS. Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams .....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
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Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross .....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams .....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle..... J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly..... Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
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A. F. Tervalon.....J W.
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Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton..... J. W.
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James Lewis.
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10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

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11,279 Prizes, amounting to	$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5.

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Observe and recollect that in the TEN DOLLAR Drawing of June 14, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

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Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

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All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

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TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

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GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 27, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of foecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

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Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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